THE I. W. W. NEVER FORGETS!

W ☆ EMANCIPATION ☆ W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

NO COMPROMISE AND NO RETREAT!

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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PROGRESS AMONG CAL. FISHERMEN

Lost Four Times Under A. L. of L. and Got Disgusted; Win Under I. W. W. Banner and Are Organizing; a Story of a Heroic Struggle.

Pittsburg, Cal.—The I. W. W. has made great progress recently among the Sacramento River fishermen, as despite the failure of the A. F. of L. unions to make good for the workers, those who were pessimistic as the result know now that the I. W. W. is different. We have now over 300 fishmen lined up and we have only begun to grow.

The story of the progress we have made may be of interest.

On the 18th of June we commenced to organize the fishermen on the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers. We had as a neucleus 30 members. The workers had been organized by the A. F. of L. four different times. They had been misled, sold out and exploited by the officials during their unsuccessful strikes against the masters. As the result, they were not very favorable to organization; and it was difficult to show them the difference between the methods of the craft unions and class unionism.

A Hard Fight.

It was a difficult fight against hard odds, but perseverance and patience finally won them over through an appeal to their material interests. The Italian workers were especially dubious. I was sent to organize them. Now we have 300 and more are coming in.

On August 25th, the first day of the salmon fishing the fish barons cut the price from 5 cents a pound to 4 cents. This, they hoped to achieve a double purpose as 5 cents was the price set by the union, and the cut was an attack on the union and a great saving for the fish barons. It had been the custom to, in the fall, cut the rate down as low as, in some cases, a cent and a half a pound.

The fishermen must own their own outfits, the fish magnates, the small buyers and their agents generally furnish the fishermen with their outfits, or loan them the money to buy them. This has in the past been a great means of profits for the masters and, at the same time, gave them as strong hold on the fishermen. Any time they tried to better their conditions they were met with a threat that their nets would be taken away from them.

But under the I. W. W. form of unionism things have changed. As soon as the price was cut to 4 cents the workers stood like a Gibralter for a strike. They knew that if they lost this strike they were doomed.

The masters tried everything to break the spirit of the workers, and divide them, but no desertion occurred. The workers stored their nets in their homes, and with the pangs of hunger staring them in the face, and their children were, in some cases, crying for bread, the workers stood solid. The women encouraged their husbands and brothers to stand solid. They threatened them if they dared to scab. They understood better than the men the meaning of another lost battle; they felt more keenly the misery under which they had lived in the past.

After eighteen days of struggle the Fish Barons wanted to compromise, in itself a sign of weakness. They offered 4½ cents a pound on the drift or 5 cents delivered at their place of business. This the workers flatly refused to consider. The next day, as will always happen when enough of the workers are solidly organized against the capitalist needing their labor, the bosses gave us our demands.

The fish barons then wanted a conference. This was called with Fellow Worker Parenti, who organized here during the strike, and the president of the American Fish Company as the speakers.

The boss, as usual, explained all about their work to the fishermen. He said fish that had been in fresh water too long lost its color and fatness. He said it was no good for shipment; they could not sell it for fresh; it was no good to cure. it was only good for canning. We asked him if they got it for 2½ cents, could they find a place for it?

"Yes!" It was good for any purpose at that price. We then told him it was then merely a trick to cut the price, and hearing this the bosses, defeated in argument by their own workers, left.

Using the Law.

Foreseeing trouble they sent for the sheriff and the whole police of Martinez. On my way to the post office the constable met me and said: "If you do not leave this town there will be a warrant for your arrest for inciting to riot; they accuse you of causing all the trouble." I simply laughed at him. When I got to the post office we noticed the fishermens' women heading for the canneries. Some who came back later said they had gone after the fish barons with rocks and anything they could pick up.

They wanted to start a riot. Fellow Worker Parenti and myself tried to calm them down; we told them to go home.

They asked us, "Who are you?"

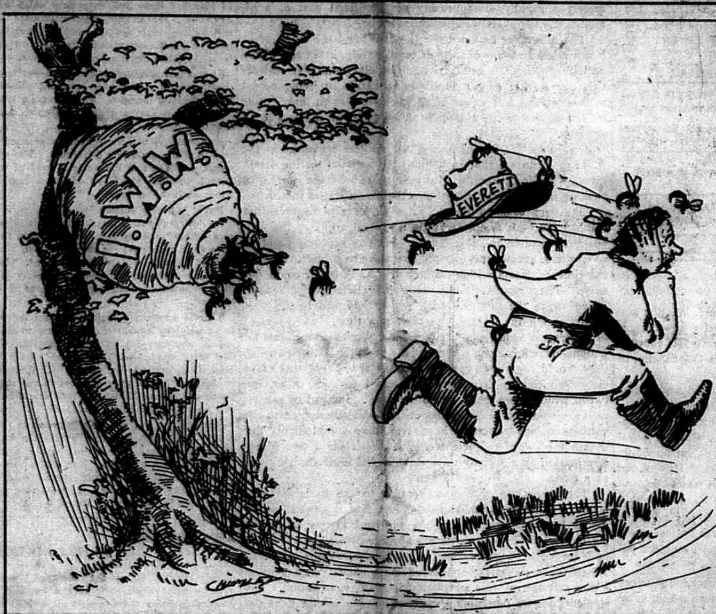
We told them and they said: "Aren't we right? Those parasites have kept us in misery all our lives; we will not stand it any longer."

That evening the barons decided the fish was better and they agreed to pay the price asked by the union.

During the strike we had sixteen fellow workers in the jail. At the beginning of the strike seven Greeks went out patrolling the river where they met union(?) fishermen from San Francisco. They put up a fight and the workers took the fish away from them and brought it to Vallejo, where they gave it to the orphans and the poor. They had them arrested and they were fined $5 each.

Those who were pessimistic of the ability of the One Big Union to make good here, after the old type of plain and simple graft unionism had made a failure are, as the result of the strike, convinced. The fishermen are lining up as fast as they can. They are making a strenuous effort to line up the fishermen for the Alaska Fisheries, of whom there are 800 working on the river to join the I. W. W. Many of them have already lined up and others will come in soon.

—S. Martignoni,
Sec'y Fishermen's Industrial Union No. 449.



WE HAVE ONLY BEGUN TO TURN OUT STINGERS.

TERRIBLE WORKING CONDITIONS.

UNION CITY, Wash.—The Stimson Timber Company have a camp near here. The camps consists of seven box cars, dirtier than the ordinary box car. The camp is three miles from Hoods Canal and twenty-five miles from Port Orchard. There are from 50 to 60 men here.

The food is fairly good, what there is of it. But the quantity is limited. The cook sends in an order and he has to wait from two days to two weeks to get it, and then they only fill part of the order. The pig pen is not very far from the kitchen and the smell of 25 pigs does not add to the joys of being half fed. There is also an open cesspool outside the doot of the kitchen that would smell worse only the pigs keep a person's nose so busy.

A one-armed man would starve to death here owing to the general grab for the food and the fact that the good arm would be busy most of the time sho-ing away yellow jackets.

There are twenty bunks in each of the cars. A worker sleeping in them has always lots of company, as they are full of fleas.

The working conditions are rotten. They ship a slave here for one job and give him another. In addition there is always some part of the rigging broken down and this results in continual lay offs for the workers.

—H. H.

A GOOD BOSS.

Two months ago a member of the Seattle I. L. A. came to the "Industrial Worker" with a great discovery. He had found a good boss. Frank Waterhouse & Co., one of the largest dock owners in Seattle, has withdrawn from the Waterfront Association and was going to hire all union men, while the other employers of labor were using scabs. There was, according to this worker, an exception to every rule. Frank Waterhouse was an exception—a good boss. He knew the I. L. A. were entitled to their demands, and he was willing to retire from the Bosses' Union to help the strikers.

The "Industrial Worker," at that time, pointed out that this concern was good, because the Employers Association had decided that with a few of the bosses hiring I. L. A. members and the rest using scabs the scabs and the I. L. A. members would be able to keep the shipping of the Seattle waterfront cleaned up, till the temporary scarcity of scabs was relieved.

At the time, we could not prove this. Our statement was made through a certainty that any boss who did not know enough to fight for his own interests would not have sense enough to remain in business on the Seattle waterfront.

We intuitively felt that the employers were not going to scab on each other, during the strike. We felt as sure of this as we did of the fact that the various crafts of the A. F. of L. would line up with the boss against the workers.

Now, that there are lots of scabs, Frank Waterhouse & Co. are working scabs; and the workers who ignorantly thought there was such a thing as a good boss, now see that they were helping the bosses and the other A. F. of L. unions defeat the I. L. A. The good boss, good while it suited his interests used the I. L. A. to defeat the I. L. A. Now he is using scabs for the same purpose. Both were efficient. Buth were suckers. But the I. L. A. was the bigger and more efficient sucker.

It is now but a matter of days till the I. L. A. unions will go back defeated, not by the Waterfront Association, not by the scabs, but by the treason of the San Francisco Local of the I. L. A., the scabbery of the craft unions of the A. F. of L.; and the shortsightedness of the I. L. A. in Seattle.

There is some agitation at present for a general sympathetic strike by the A. F. of L. unions who who have been scabbing on the I. L. A. for months. The Union Record, Seattle organ of the A. F. of L. blames the impending defeat of the workers on the scabs. It is correct—**UNION SCABS!**

But, union scabs are poor material out of which to build a general strike.

The Agricultural Organization of the I. W. W. for the month of September reports an increase of membership of 2,500.

YAKIMA OPPOSED TO ORGANIZATION.

(Yakima Republic, Wed., Sept. 27th.)

Judge Milroy this morning turned down a proposition for peace which came from the I. W. W.'s confined in the county jail.

The men sent word that if the city would allow them to proceed with their organization in a quiet and orderly manner they would promise no disturbance would be made and they would do their work here and leave the city.

Judge Milroy sent back word the city was opposed to organization and would not treat on that basis.

Mayor Barton this afternoon said he had not heard of the peace proposals, but upheld Judge Milroy in turning it down.

* * *

The only misdemeanor reported today was the scattering of tacks along the highway between here and Selah. Hundreds of big-headed tacks were sprinkled in handfulls along the road, and cars reached the city this morning with as many as 25 tacks in the tires. One horse was lamed with four big tacks in its foot. The heads of the tacks were the size of a thumb nail.

Everett Doesn't Want Them.

Eight special patrolmen were employed by the city commissioners at their session this morning. The patrolmen will serve during the I. W. W. agitation at a salary of $80 per month. As soon as the trouble dies down, they will be dropped from the force. The additional patrolmen are for the present emergency only.

In addition to the eight paid patrolmen, 40 volunteer police were sworn in. This list includes a number of prominent business men who took the regular oath, but will serve without pay. They will act under the direction of Chief McCurdy and will be released from their oath as soon as the I. W. W. agitation subsides.

The commissioners received a letter from Everett, which gave an account of the tactics pursued there. In Everett 500 citizens were deputized. One-fourth were on duty each day and ready to obey orders of the sheriff for night service. All I. W. W. members were escorted to trains and shipped out, though no wholesale deportation was attempted. The Everett letter recommends similar action in North Yakima, but suggests that all agitators be shipped East.

JAMES SCMIDT IS RELEASED.

(Special Wire to "Industrial Worker").

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 3rd, (10:40 a. m.)—The case of Jomes Schmidt, for over a year held prisoner here on a trumped-up charge of murder was dismissed without trial. More particulars are being sent by mail.

—E. W. Latchem.

EVERETT VIGILANTES SCARED OF THE I. W. W.

Battle Still Rages; Using New Tactics; Sheriff Scared of His Hide; I. W. W. Concentration Beginning; Funds Needed to Carry on Fight.

Earl Osborne, who was for a time in charge of the I. W. W. hall in Everett, was deported Tuesday night. He was in the hall when the sheriff and a number of the vigilantes came in and placed him under arrest. Instead of bringing him to the jail, as is the case in civilized cities, Fellow Worker Osborne was placed in an automobile, taken out six miles and forced to hit the road for Seattle. Fellow Worker Walter Smith was immediately placed in charge of the hall. He has not, as yet, been molested.

On Sunday, Fellow Worker and Mrs. James J. Thompson, Bradley and Osborne went up to Everett and held a very successful meeting in the city park. James P. Thompson spoke to an enthusiastic audience of 1,200 people. The audience was strongly in sympathy with the I. W. W.; and while the vigilantes were there in strength, the sentiment was so strong for the I. W. W. that they did not dare to start any disturbance. Before the meeting the vigilantes, having learned that there was to be a meeting, were at the Interurban Station ready to deport them; but the members of the I. W. W. rode in in an automobile.

After the meeting a collection was taken for the free speech fight. The citizens donated $41.75, despite the fact that many of those who would donate the strongest for this purpose were on strike, or getting poor wages.

Fellow Worker Edith Fernette was met on the street of Everett by Sheriff McRae and called one side. He said: "I want you to understand that the cat can scratch both ways." Just what the sheriff meant is not evident to the "Industrial Worker."

The sheriff is evidently frightened of retribution. His imagination and cowardice are having a strong effect on him. Going out in the automobile with Fellow Worker Osborne he seemed to be bothered, more by danger to his own filthy hide than by any ideas of justice. He seems to be laboring under the impression that the I. W. W. is going to avenge his disrespect for the law and common humanity. He blames the I. W. W. for the burning of a number of the mills there, in spite of the fact that there has been no lawlessness by the membership in comparison with that of the police authorities.

The I. W. W. has been blamed for not fighting on the civilized plane by the parlor revolutionists. James P. Thompson for the I. W. W. promised the citizens of Everett that the I. W. W. would civilized Everett.

This fight is but begun. The I. W. W. will fight as hard as is necessary to carry on this fight till the rights of the workers to organization and free speech has been established. New tactics have been used and are being used as the workers have realized that saying: "Here is my head, hit it," can no longer win fights for the movement. A general concentration of the membership of the I. W. W. at Everett and North Yakima has been begun; which can have but one ending—the absolute victory of the I. W. W. against the lumber barons, parasites and thieves of Everett, for whom Sheriff MacRae is but a fitting tool.

Funds are needed for this fight, as there are great expenses being incurred in carrying on this fight. The co-operation of all workers interested in the struggles of the workers is asked. **The need is immediate.**

STRIKERS RELEASED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

(Special Wire to the "Industrial Worker.")

CHICAGO, Ill., Oc. 3rd.—The two hundred and sixty-two members of the I. W. W. arrested for conspiracy, inciting to riot, unlawful assemblage, etc., at Old Forge, Pennsylvania, have all been released. The Grand Jury failed to find indictments.

The real I. W. W. spirit is being shown by the workers in the jail, at Duluth, Minn.

Frank H. Little, Ed. Rowan, John J. Welsh and Joseph Graber are now organizing on the Iron Range in preparation for the organization which will make the next strike against the Steel Trust a success. There has been no discrimination against the strikers, and since the strike was called off, the scabs are being fired.

Four members were shot and thrown in jail at Judith Gap, Montana. A lawyer is being sent there to defend these workers.

—W. D. Haywood.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

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Jos. J. Ettor — General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
M. J. Welch, A. C. Christ, Francis Miller, W. E. Mattingly, F. H. Little.

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Does God Need Jails?

SAN Francisco is forever through with the I. W. W.s and anarchists, and men speaking against the government and religion will be given six months in jail from this court."

This statement was made by Judge Morris Oppenheim, of San Francisco, in his court a few days ago.

A God who made the universe being defended from a few unbelievers by a jail and a San Francisco judge presents a spectacle, humorous, tragic and ridiculous. First, Judge Oppenheim wants to put the thoughts of men in a straight jacket to conform with his individual ideas of God. Then he wants to put God into a straight jacket, compress him to Oppenheim size, build him more according to Oppenheim standards, and force him down the throats of the people with a jail.

Judge Oppenheim has offered a great insult to God when he appoint himself his special counsel, and infers that he needs the defense of a San Francisco judge and a San Francisco jail to force his divinity on the public.

One honest thinker, unscared to bring everything before the tribunal of his own intelligence, even if mistaken, is more manly than a million Oppenheims.

As an individual Judge Oppenheim is not important, that is, if a man with ready-made ideas is ever an individual. He is, however, worthy of mention as he portrays a certain class of people in society who have always been the foes of progress. Judge Oppenheim stands for the established religion and government, not because they are best, but merely because they are established.

If Oppenheim was in Russia he would still be hollering in the defense of government as established. If he was in Turkey he would be using his court to force the people to read the Koran and say "Great is Allah." Through the times of the Inquisition, an institution he would like to revive in San Francisco, he would be one of the directors of torture, vainly trying to force uniformity of thought and belief thru the use of the faggot and the thumb screw.

In the Greece of the time of Socrates he would be, as now, the enemy of any thought out of the beaten path. How he would have gloried in giving those who alone made Greece an imperishable name in history, the hemlock.

A defender of what he calls Christianity today, in the first century he would be claiming the blood of the Christ, of whom he now poses as defender.

Jesus Christ was an enemy of the established religion of his day, and the established courts of his day. Judge Oppenheim would have found him guilty of crusifiction on either count. If Judge Oppenheim had the job, better filled by Pontius Pilate, there would be no hand washing. With the rabble he would be yelling "Crucify him." We can imagine the Oppenheims of Jerusalem gloryfying in the destruction of the Great Tolstoyan Anarchist who was the enemy of their established church and state; murdered by the established church of his day, by the order of the established courts.

We can imagine Oppenheim with his cry of defense for the government living in the days of the American revolution, when men became traitors to the government to become patriots to a government they thought would better serve their needs.

We can imagine him trying Wendell Phillips during the days of Negro chattel slavery for his grand statement, "If I die before slavery is abolished write on my tombstone 'Here Lies Wendell Phillips, infidel to a church that stands for human slavery, traitor to a government that is but an organized conspiracy against the rights of man.'"

Through all the ages of human history the Oppenheims has answered the voice of human progress, always personified in the agitator, with the jail, the faggot, the gallows and all the repressive tactics in their power. Human progress moves forward in spite of the Oppenheims. Dead agitators are more powerful than living Oppenheims.

Any government or God which cannot retain their power except through the use of jails and Oppenheims, have from that fact alone proved the need for their destruction. Any government or God which cannot stand the full, free and unfettered thoughts of all people is like the Oppenheims worthy only of contempt.

It is dangerous to be sincere unless you are also stupid.
—G. Bernard Shaw.

Why Not a General Strike?

THOSE who built great hopes from the promised general strike in New York are dissappointed. The workers are not sufficiently educated to carry on a general strike. They have been too much miseducated. They will have to learn that when they strike to aid other workers it is not a matter of sympathy, but of material interest. The training of the workers thru the craft form of organization makes it almost impossible for them to get the class viewpoint. The A. F. of L. has too long preached to the workers the sacredness of contracts, as being superior to the rights of other crafts, to expect to gain support and co-operation thru strike periods. The craft unions give the workers a narrow viewpoint. They can see only their own craft, and consider it as an independent part of production, instead of realizing that every worker in the world is a necessary part of production—that the craft is merely a rapidly dissappearing semi-artificial part of a gigantic, industrialized production machine.

The difference between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. is not alone a matter of form of organization, it is basic in the outlook on modern production. The class unionist realizes that one worker cannot have his standards of living raised without raising the wages of all workers, that an injury done by one master to one worker is an injury by all masters to all workers.

It is impossible for the New York workers organized in the A. F. of L. to see that in helping the workers, in the street railway service, to raise their wages today they were not striking in sympathy, but to raise their own wages tomorrow.

The very basis of the A. F. of L. form of organization would have been swept away by a general strike of the proportions agitated in New York. Workers fighting together as workers, not as crafts, would first have to throw overboard the time contracts without which the A. F. of L. could not exist. They would quickly learn how defective and antiquated were the methods with which they had in the past been fighting the bosses, one craft at a time.

A general strike would educate the workers to Industrial Unionism. Fighting a common battle against a common foe, they would organize together, and see that there was in society two classes diametrically opposed to each other, between which there could be no harmony. Instead of gentlemen's agreements between masters and workers, by which the workers agreed to remain in slavery, they would finally unsheath the sword of their economic power for a war of extermination on a socially unproductive and unnecessary class, as a class.

The ignorance of the workers as to the basic facts of modern production, added to the fact that a general strike would be as destructive, to the pie card artists as to the masters, were the reasons for the absence of the general strike in New York. A general strike would destroy the A. F. L. When the workers have received more education, a general strike will destroy this antiquated form of organization. The elements for its destruction are germinating within it at the present time. The growing agitation for general strikes are but one of the indication of the modern industrial tendency that means doom for this form of organization.

For the same reason that, conforming to the changes in production, competition has given away to the trust among the master class, competition must give way to the trustification of Labor by the workers. Class unionism stands for this trustification of industry by Labor.

Always a Joker; Always the Joke on the Worker.

WE again wish to call attention to the Child Labor Law passed by the congress of the United States recently. This law has been often quoted as a proof that the government of the United States, at times, goes contrary to the best interests of its owners, the capitalist class. We have previously called attention to the fact that after it has served its purpose as a campaign measure it will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Now it is divulged that this bill had a joker in it which makes it a child slavery law. The operation of the act, according to an amendment, is limited to goods in the production of which child labor has been used, within thirty days of the time the goods are offered for shipment. Holding the goods for thirty days before shipment makes it possible to employ children in the mines, mills and factories, independent of the provisions of this measure, made by the bosses' legislature to fool the workers. No government ever has given the workers anything except such legislation as they had the economic power to enforce, in industry independent of government. Such laws as are made for the benefit of the workers remain dead letters, till the economic organization of the workers force obedience to the law.

"Suffer little children" is still one of the mottos of all capitalistic governments. Can a civilization (?) and Christiandom (?) founded on the blood and toil of children be either civilized or Christian? Savagery or barbarism was not so cruel to the children as is our present so-called civilization.

Extremely Creditable to the Workers.

THE dead yet speaketh." Campaign speeches are not interesting, but occasionally they unconsciously certify the power of the workers in industry.

The champion bull thrower of the age, Theodore Roosevelt sees ruin and disaster in the economic power of the workers going into the galleries of Congress and using their watches to hurry up the action of that magnificent menagerie of crooks. The greatest power in the congress of the United States that day sat in the galleries. It was the economic power of only 2 per cent of the workers in American industry.

Those who saw "It can't be done" should read this statement from a Roosevelt speech,—and think, and organize:

"We have seen in this country few things more discreditable to our representatives and more ominous for the future of the nation than the spectacle of the president and congress of the United States being requested to pass a certain bill before a certain hour at the dictation of certain men who sat in the gallery with their watches in their hands, threatening ruin and disaster to the nation if there was the smallest failure to satisfy their demands," said the speaker.

UNRAVELED POLITICS.

By B. E. NILSSON.

There is a difference of opinions among the mouth-pieces of the master class as to whether Woodrow Wilson kept us out of war or not, and whether he is to be praised or blamed for doing so.

We of the outlawed class have only a philosophical interest in such electioneering brawls, but we like to understand what it is all about, just as we like to understand the reason for spots in the Sun.

Briefly, then, the jingoes—those who directly or indirectly profit from the manufacture of munitions and other was supplies—hired or coerced most of the large publications to boost for a military invasion of Mexico. They thus created a desire for war in a rather large and extremely noisy minority of "Our Country's" population. The rest of the people did not want war, but they were not sufficiently awake to their own interest to make much noise against war.

It was this preponderance of pro-war noise, together with tremendous economic pressure from the war-mongers, which caused those two little invasions of Mexico which actually took place.

Personally, I believe Wilson is opposed to war—but that makes no difference. The economic pressure and the noise it created was enough to make the Dove of Peace flop its wings in favor of war.

But it is a very solemn fact that those who most desire war have least desire to take part in the fighting. They firmly believe that they have done their part for the honor and glory of "our country" by shouting for war. Having done their part, they considerately step aside to give someone else a chance to do the rest.

That is why the invasions did not amount to much. The other fellows were also waiting for someone else to do the fighting. Under these conditions Wilson can hardly be blamed—or praised—for calling back the puny expeditions before they got lost in the sagebrush and cactus. Most any fool would have had sense enough to do that.

Our greatest and wisest statesmen are thus caught in a jam between an irresistible force which wants war and an immovable object that don't want to fight. Not a pleasant or dignified position for a statesman to be in, to be sure, but the situation is interesting and instructive to us who can watch it.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON HILL EDITION.

Since the last issue of the Industrial Worker went to press there have been a number of excellent articles and promises of articles received. We have an article from a fellow worker who has recently been incarcerated in the penitentiary, describing the conditions under which our fellow workers are suffering in that answer of the masters to the aspirations of the workers. Fellow Worker Lambert has sent in a graphic story of the Ford and Suhr case. Phil Engel has covered in a powerful article many of the features of the Joe Hill case. B. E. Nilsson has promised to send an article on law and order and other fellow workers have sent other articles. The Joe Hill edition of the Worker now gives brilliant promise, while but a few of the needed articles have been received.

We would like a deluge of articles giving the development of organization. A feature that we would wish to make as comprehensive as possible would be a series of short statements by each local of the I. W. W. outlining the progress made in organization during the past year, and the present condition of the Locals. This will need, to be a success, the co-operation of all Locals.

We would like to have a copy of everything that has ever been printed on the Joe Hill case and the cases of the other fellow workers now in the prison houses of capitalism for their social ideas.

A. F. OF L. BETTER THAN I. W. W. SAYS PREACHER.

Oakland ,Sept. 9.—"I do not believe that labor unions ought to be crushed. If the closed shop is necessary for powerful and effective unions, then I am for the closed shop, because strong and effective unions are necessary under present conditions." This from the Rev. Albert W. Palmer, who came out for the side of the labor unions in his latest sermon. "Those who would crush the unions are foolishly short-sighted. When relatively conservative common action in labor unions is denied, the ground is prepared for the most radical kind of syndicalism. If you prefer the

COMPARISONS.

For the quarter ending June, 1916, the United States Steel Corporation reports earnings of $81,000,000.

On June 27, 1916, Mancini Atillo received for four days' work digging iron ore, $3.80.

* * *

The Steel Trust for the year 1915 paid 800 per cent dividends.

Martin Stark, for two days' work digging iron ore received 8 cents.

* * *

At a recent dinner given by Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, whose husband is Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, shares of steel stock were distributed as tokens among her guests.

In the proceedings of the committee of Range municipalities and the striking miners it was shown that miners' wives were compelled to submit to the mine captains as a means of holding their husbands' jobs.

W. D. HAYWOOD A POET!

Editor Industrial Worker:—Have your letter of the 19th instant.

It is good to know that Fellow Worker Chumley's cartoons are being appreciated. He is putting in a lot of time on that kind of work now, and a slap on the back is all that he asks for. He has just finished a poster for the convention ball that I think is a cracker-jack. Also made a cartoon for the Railroad Workers Union No. 600's special edition of Solidarity, which the Railroad men are going to try to make a "hummer."

I have in mind for the Joe Hill special, a poem that I wrote at the time that the nine men were deported from South Africa, entitled "A Message." It has never been printed in English, though I sold it to the Metropolitan Magazine for $50.00. As conditions developed, I guess they were afraid to use it, and gave me the privilege of disposing of it elsewhere. I don't know as I should call it a poem, but the boys I have read it to, Chaplin, Sandberg, and others who know something about literature, think it a big thing. It appeared for the first time in the Mid-Summer Magazine, published by the Finns at Duluth.

It will always be a pleasure for me to send all news from Headquarters. Since I have been in this office, I have greatly felt the need of closer association with the press. The letters that come to my desk are bubbling over with live news, which I haven't the time to work up, but which should go to the editors' baskets.

A Good Idea.

At the last meeting of the General Executive Board, I recommended that we secure a General Headquarters at Chicago, where the Publishing Bureau, the Industrial Unions, several of them, 600, 300, 400, and perhaps 490 would be established. By so doing, we could save considerable expense and take advantage of each others' energies, which, in the long run, would count for organization work.

Note the recent developments at Everett, and hope that we are successful in whipping the "comical club" of that town to a finish.

With best wishes, I am
Your for industrial freedom.
Wm. D. Haywood.
General Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

We have not yet seen Fellow Worker Haywood's poem, but it will be one of the big things in the Joe Hill Edition. The judgement of Caplan, Sandberg and the editors of the Metropolitan is strong enough on which to make this announcement.

BEFORE AND AFTER

By J. J. M.

"Oh! father, I shudder clear down to my shoes
To think what the bosses will do!
Why, these candidates say they will soon sweep away
The last single one of the crew!"
"Don't worry, my lad, a political pledge
Is notably hard to remember,
And the things that they say on the platform today
They'll forget all about by November.

"The voters will fall for most any old stall,
When the wagon rolls round with the band,
And the marching clubs cheer, and there's plenty of beer,
And great speakers are saving the land.
But the bosses sit tight with no sign of affright,
And never grow haggard with fretting,
For they very well know that right after the show,
There will be a whole lot of forgetting."

"But father! The railroads! They cannot exist,
If these dreadful men are elected!
They say if they win, that as soon as they're in
Monopolies won't be protected."
"Rest easy, my boy, though they talk boldly now,
They are persons of much circumspection,
And you'll find they'll forget every terrible threat
On the morning that follows election.

"Though sometimes you wonder how people who plunder
Don't shiver and shudder with fear,
When the candidates cry they'll destroy them or die,
And the people throw hats up and cheer;
As the years have gone round it has always been found
That this is a part of the game.
We go cast our votes, then we herd with the goats,
And the fleecing goes on just the same."

NOTICE!

Allan L. Benson, Socialist Party candidate for president of the United States, will speak in Seattle at the Hippodrome next Sunday evening.

Benson is campaigning every State in the Union and held the largest audiences spellbound by his wonderful eloquence.

The Associated and the United Press, at the beginning of his tour, refused to even mention the Socialist campaign or his speeches, but by his continuous hammering and sledging and tearing they were forced to yield; and hereafter all, or most, of the campaign news will be sent broadcast through this nation.

—Submitted by S. P., Seattle Hdqtrs.

SYMPATHY THAT COUNTS.

Dan Dailey, secretary of the new Local in Denver, No. 614, sends the Industrial Worker a donation of $1.00 from Wm. Miners, a sympathizer, for the Everett Free Speech Fight. The Money Order has been handed to the Free Speech Committee.

CALIFORNIA MINING NEWS

San Francisco, Cal.—The Miners' Union in Jackson, Amador county, Cal., has declared a strike at the mines on the Mother Lode. 1,200 men walked out and the rest mere locked out as the mine owners shut down the mines. There is little hope that the W. F. of M. will win the asked 25c more wages, which would have brought them up to $3.25 for miners and $3.00 for muckers. These are the same union officials who threatened our organizer during the short strike at the Penn Mining Co. at Campo Seco and slandered them in the Miners' Magazine, calling the I. W. W. "human gila-monster," "leper," vulture," "jackal," "Benedict Arnold," "liar-fiends," "crooks" and "traitors." Some of the members of the union were sworn in as deputies. One of them in company with the sheriff, W. Lucat, had an exciting encounter with James Filanghi, a striker, on Sutter Hill last night. The latter is held on a charge of assaulting an officer. George W. Hartz, the union deputy and "brother", swore to the complaint.

Two more strikers, G. Biondi and Paul Ladoni, were held at Amador City for "assault with intent to kill" on Mark Daniel, a millman at the Bunker Hill Mine, who transported strikebreakers in his automobile.

The Italians and Spaniards, comprising nine-tenths of the strikers, like to employ some of the I. W. W. methods in their strike and a good I. W. W. organizer, who can talk their language, would be welcomed. We can make a great success out of the situation and win the miners for our organization. The "American" miners are in the minority and showed their willingness to return to work, already.

In an article of the "Ming Press" of Sept. 21, it was said," surprise might be expressed that miners' wages in California today are nearly the same as in 1869. Today a miner in California can, and does, support a family in comparative plenty on the wages that in 1869 only sufficed to keep a single man in good health and spirit. The cost of living in California has increased recently by reason of the widening demand for luxuries, but a miner on the Mother Lode lives most comfortably in the snug mining towns, reinforcing his wages by the modern facilities for economizing in the home."

A comment on this is unnecessary. The mine owners at Grass Valley, another "snug mining town," raised the wages voluntarily 25c, commencing October first.

—A Miner.

THE MONTANA HOMESTEADER.

Joplin, Mont.—The threshing in the State of Montana is on full blast. The wages along the main line of the Great Northern from Havre to Cut Bank is $3.00 and $3.50 a day of from 11 to 14 hours. The sleeping conditions are very poor, as the same consideration that the farmer extends to the stock is not given the harvest worker. The workers have to carry their own bed and sleep in straw stacks or anywhere they can find on the ranch at which they are working.

The farmers are not, however, having it their own way, as there are a great number of members of the Agricultural Workers' Organization on the various jobs raising quick growing crops of discontent with the conditions. Threshing machines are being tied up by strikes continually in parts of this territory.

But! There is one class of workers here in the harvest that is extremely difficult to do anything with—the Montana homesteaders. The Montana homesteader is a worker with a capitalist mind. In his mind he is going to own one of the biggest ranches in the state of Montana within a few years. Of course he is going to employ thousands of workers and naturally his interests, as he sees them, are with the farmer, who now exploits him. Most of these people have a team and they work them, man and team for $5.50 a day. These people are willing to work under any conditions as they want to make enough money to live on their homestead during the winter.

These men, while they are working for wages, are eligible for membership in the I. W. W. But, very few of them will line up, as they are so sure that they can beat the capitalistic game alone and unaided.

—Wm. Cunningham.

BRITONS NEVER WILL BE SLAVES?

TORONTO, Ontario. — Court decisions have made it illegal for the Unions to feed their own members during periods of strike. In Nova Scotia a number of workers went out on strike without asking for an arbitration board. The strikers were fed out of the funds of their union. As the result, the union officials were heavily fined for" encouraging the men to stay on strike."

Chief Justice Townsend, before whom the case was tried, said that it was a difficult matter to find a more efficient manner of helping the strikers than by supplying them with food.

Throughout Canada there is a concerted movement, among the bosses, to throttle all unionism; and the laws and courts are being used by the masters to further this design.

In a letter from the prisoners in Duluth they ask the Industrial Worker to thank the membership for the great work they have done for the workers on the Mesaba Range and the wonderful solidarity that has been displayed.

Don't forget the Joe Hill Memorial Edition. Send orders for a big bundle of this issue. Subscribe for the Industrial Worker. Send job news, propaganda articles and clippings for all issues. The success of the paper depends on you.

A CALL FOR SOLIDARITY.

By HARRY LLOYD.

Will the workers in America allow the insatiate greed and power of the Steel Trust to railroad Tresca, Schmidt, Scarlett, and other fellow workers to the Penitentiary of Minnesota, for the rest of their lives, that their voices may no longer be heard for labor.

The only crime these fellow workers are charged with is being loyal to their class. For over three months 27,000 miners have been battling against terrible odds and all the hired mercenaries of the Steel Octopus, these workers have been fighting under the scarlet banner of Industrial Unionism, the only hope of the working class. The master knew that these workers are dangerous to their profit-making regime, and must railroad them out of the way as quickly and as easily as possible.

Already, the rulers on the Iron Range have decided to exterminate all active agitation in their "slave pens" by making examples of these fellow workers, if they can.

Never in the history of the American labor movement has there been a more just cause for the workers of America to support. These workers in jail are not worrying about themselves, but are hoping the miners on the range, their children, their wives and sweethearts are being better fed, better clothed and better sheltered .

The history of this struggle has been another repetition of the brutality of the gunmen in their drunken debaucheries; the very "slime and scum" of the earth have been the protectors of the steel octopus. Always have these assasins raped, ruined and murdered wherever they have set their feet in any community.

The Steel Trust has been the "Monarch" of all it surveys for many years on the Iron Range, it has held the whip of industrial slavery over the backs of the iron miners with the most contemptable, outrageous disregard for all laws of humanity. Just think of human beings having to work for eight cents for two days' work. It is hard, unimaginable in the "land of the free and the home of the knave," but the Steel octopus is drunk with power and is run stark mad in its insatiate greed for more bloody profits.

George P. West, of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who has been investigating conditions in Minnesota, in an article in the New Republic, says:

"The strike was not a week old before the permanent force of Oliver, private police, had been augmented by a swarm of guards, recruited from Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, any place where men could be found to go to the range, strap on guns, grasp riot-sticks, pin deputy sheriffs' badges on their shirts, and go forth to attack picket-lines, menace strikers' parades, and browbeat strikers wherever they should be met, singly and alone.

"The reigns of frightfulness inaugurated among the strikers by this army of privately paid thugs is beyond belief by those unaware, through experience, of the methods of American industrial absolutism in crushing a revolt. Strikers were beaten up and thrown into jail on trumped-up charges or no charges at all. Women and babies followed them into prison-cells. A strikers was shot and killed while on the picket-line at a distance of several blocks from the nearest company property."

The report also goes on to describe a melee in a striking miner's house in which a deputy sheriff and a bystander were killed, and another man injured. In consequence, the striker, his wife, and two boarders were arrested for murder, while six I. W. W. leaders, all miles away from the scene, were arrested on the charge of having induced the killing by their speeches.

Will the workers of America allow these true-blue, red-blooded fighters to rot their lives away in jail. The miners on the range will call a general strike the day they go to trial; the rest of the workers should back them up with a general strike in other industries. In the meantime send in your protests to the Governor of Minnesota. The right of labor to organize in this country is being challenged, hundreds of workers are rotting in the dungeons of capitalism, they are adding to those numbers every day because labor is stoical. The courts are handing down decisions every day making it a crime for the working class to open their mouths.

Class Solidarity is urgently needed to open the jail doors. On with the general strike, and the **One Big Union.**

NOMINATIONS FOR EDITOR.

All western locals of the Industrial Workers of the World are hereby notified to make nominations for Editor of the "Industrial Worker" for the year 1917. All nominations should be made at a regular business meeting of the locals and must be in the hands of the "Industrial Worker" Committee, P. O. Box 85 Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash., on or before November 15th, 1916.

Any paid-up member of the I. W. W. possessing the necessary qualifications is eligible. Locals making nominations should, however, be sure of their candidate's willingness to serve in the event of his election.

Upon the closing of nominations, the committee will send out ballots for a referendum vote. Returns must be in December 15, 1916

—"Industrial Worker" Committee.

The Industrial Worker is, to my mind, the best paper ever published by the I. W. W.; and that is saying something. The best feature in the Worker is the outspoken, fearless way in which it champions the cause of the revolutionary proletariat.—Archie R. Sinclair.

THE ONE ROAD TO VICTORY.

The "Mixer and Server," official journal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance (A. F. of L.) contains in the issue of September an article by its editor, the General Secretary, Jere L. Sullivan, which deals with the present strike at San Francisco.

After a lengthy review he comes to the conclusion, "Our folks are putting up a splendid battle; they have made no tactical errors to date, and judging from the fine spirit of co-operation prevailing we look forward to receiving good news and advice of complete victory."

Maybe the latter will come if Mr. Sullivan waits long enough, but the writer of these lines does not believe that a victory will be scored at all, as long as the tactics of the A. F. of L. remain as they are.

The way to a "complete victory" is pointed out by a member of the Waiters' Union No. 30. He said:

"According to Webster's dictionary the word culinary defines something belonging to the kitchen, such as milk, ice, bread, meat, etc. We should be organized on industrial lines instead of in craft unions, and no doubt most of us understood that all the unions that are connected with foodstuffs would be involved, as the open shop fight is not our fight alone, it is the fight of all organized labor. "United, we stand; divided, we fall.'

"Who is the real scab, the union scab or the scab that takes our jobs? While our great union leaders are shouting to us to picket, something they themselves are not doing, where they could set a fine example for the rest of us, what do we see every day? Our good union brothers supply the struck places with ice, bread, milk, wine, beer, meat, laundry, and many other things, and we, like a lot of fools, walking up and down in front of the restaurants shouting 'Unfair!"

A. F. of L. Union Club Against Workers.

"You bet it is unfair when the very union men affiliated with us are supplying the so-called scabs with everything they need to make them fat and saucy, and keep us out of work. A fine state of affairs to be fighting and furnishing the restaurant keepers and the Chamber of Commerce with the very club to hit you on the head with.

"If we should fight where we are all involved against the open shop, why sacrifice the cooks, waiters, musicians, bartenders, cooks' helpers, and dishwashers? Why not make a winning fight of it?

"If the restaurant keepers and chamber of commerce would have been confronted with such a strike as no doubt most of us understood would be called, involving everybody who supplies foodstuffs to the restaurants and so-called scabs that took our jobs and whom our union men are helping to keep, it would have been settled perhaps in one week's time to our interest.

"No wonder the chamber of commerce said there is nothing to arbitrate. I guess there is nothing to arbitrate as long as our good union misleaders tell us to picket and picket, and everyday we see our own union men supplying the scabs with whatever they need to starve our wives and children by inches in the free United States. In Europe they are at least a little more human, for they take you out and shoot you and don't let you die by inches.

"I hope that the members of Waiters' Local No. 30 will go on record to have all the others who supply the scabs with foodstuffs and are affiliated with us go on strike and win this fight or call the thing off. We could have had the strike settled if we had struck right. If you are going to strike, strike where it will do the most good.

"Yours for the workers' republic,
Wage Slave of Waiters' Local No. 30.
San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8th."

PARAGRAPH PHILOSOPHY

By Ray Markham.

If the workers could but realize the full significance of Karl Marx contention that capital is merely the product of labor, is really surplus value, or stolen product, they would at once smash down the doors of capitalism's darksome dungeon and step forth (with vision cleared) into the glorious sunlight of the co-operative commonwealth.

* * *

War is the idiot child of patriotism and the full brother of murder.

* * *

The most infinitesimal entity in the universe is involved in an unceasing condition of evolution. The inorganic of today becomes the organic tomorrow. Do not be so unwise,, as to say that men won't organize.

* * *

Prof. Joseph Briand has said, "All men are tyrants in embrys," which is true. The only remedy for this deplorable condition is industrial democracy. Tyranny become unprofitable, is no longer desirable.

* * *

They who would eat the fruits of Freedom, must despise the voice of caution.

* * *

Resistence to exploitation is the essence of morality.

BRANCH LOCAL AT ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The I. W. W. has now a branch office of the Forest & Lumber Workers in this city at 111 South F Str. Fellow Worker W. I. Fisher is the Branch Secretary, and a large number of the workers are lining up in the union than brings better wages and conditions, but will remain unsatisfied till the workers will receive the full product of their labor.

WHO IS A SCAB?

This question is the counterpart of a pointed one raised by this paper about a month ago. All "Organized Labor" was whinning that negroes and university students were breaking the longshore strike.

We were perfectly friendly and sympathetic about it, but we minced no words in criticising the unions who are "allied" and "federated" with the Longshoremen and whose co-operation with the strike breakers in the movement of marine cargoes to and fro, was, and is slowly strangling the union's effort.

By a process of reasoning, known as elimination, we showed that the strike could be broken if there were no negroes or university students in the world, but that it could not be broken if "Organized Labor" promptly shifted its co-operation from the scabs to the side of the strikers. How swiftly has this view been confirmed!

At this writing the very issues we raised are making the teapot sing merrily at the Labor Temple, and even now there is a referendum out calling what, from an erroneous point of view ,the A. F. of L. calls a "sympathetic strike," and some of the "federated" unions are pleading contracts with employers.

Answer: A scab is a worker who serves to break a strike. It doesn't mitigate but augments his ignominy that he is a union man and under solemn and binding obligations to the labor cause, which in this case the negroes and students are not. Nor does it help that he is under contract. Such an obligation, even if made, should be subject to the superior and prior one assumed when he applies for his union card at the outset.

Besides he is a scab when he enters into a compact which leaves him no alternative, save to injure his fellow-workers in a death grapple for existence.—Socialist World.

WILL PANCNER REST?

John Pancner, one of the Stormy Petrels of the Revolution, writing from the Iron Range, says he would like to see as many as possible of the members of the I. W. W. who are miners concentrate on the Iron Ranges of Minnesota this year. He said there would be all kinds of work there, and that their presence there would be more important to the organization than perhaps anywhere else in the United States.

Fellow Worker Pancner said also that he was going away from the range for a rest from the strenuous days he had put in there. Those who know Fellow Worker Pancner well will not take the idea that he is going to rest very seriously, as his address is always right in the center of the storm.

RAISE WAGES, THEY'LL COME.

(Minot paper).

Where are the men?

This is the question being asked on every hand just now as laborers are wanted everywhere with none in sight . Paving operations on the northside are practically at a standstill and several Coss county threshing crews are running short handed.

Every year about this time the "jungles" west of the city have teemed with men, but the police declares they are deserted. For years, lower Front Street has been crowded with men just before and during the opening of the threshing season, but there is not a man to be had there now .

Reports from over the state are that men are lacking in many localities to run the threshing machines. In many quarters I. W. W. agitation is ascribed as the cause.

Others say that the reports of short crops has had a tendency to keep laboring men from the state this year.

PORTLAND MAIL LIST.

There is mail at Portland Local for:

Alfred Anderson, Arthus Aurelius, Joe Allen, Victor Bergman, George Butler, W. Bossinger, David L. Brown, R. Baker, E. Beuttler, M. Bach, August Bren, Joseph Cray, Daniel Conechan, Lloyd Coons, Earl Coliens, Paul Derecki, C. Th. DeJongh, C. F. Dennis, Jos. Dickson, H. DeBaar, James Dolan, R. R. DeWell, W. J. Edgeworth, Miles Ellis, Frank Edlund, O. K. Freas, W. J. Ferry, Mat K. Fox, L. F. Lloyd, O. W. Gambee, Ivan Gulios, A. Hanson, Geo. Hill, Gust Hanson, Mr. Hoeltner, Thos. Hegburn, Thomas Jackson, R. Johnson, Truels Jensen, W. Kerr, L. Knutsen, S. Krambee, John J. Kelly, Mr. Luz, Fred Larsen, Robt. A. Lyndle, Gus. A. Laakso, Ed. Lebzeltern, John Linquist, Adolph Laube, Frank Luisier, Gust Lundgren, Fred McGee, W. E. McLaughlin, Frank McLennon, A. Mallek, Tom Murphy, Paul Miller, J. F. Morley, Nick Mike, J. Martin, Victor Nordman, C. R. Neely, John E. Nelson, Charles Newman, Charles Nelson, N. P. Nielson, Louise Olivereau, C. A. Olson, F. Poelger, J. Philbin, A. H. Ringh, Albert Slawson, T. Sladden, H. Seleceski, Wm. F. Smith, James Swan, S. Schwartz, Robert C. Sidie, Paul Stock, T. Sawyer, Otto Sorenson, Theo. Sorenson, R. H. Schnirl, J. Sainio, Frank J. Stanley, Orvel Tally, Harry Thomas, Luke Topie, Wm. Telfer, Louis Vondras, Frank Webster, M. A. Woldman, W. B. Whang Fritz Winkler, L. G. Wolf, James R. Watson.

With an order for 100 copies of the Joe Hill edition for distribution in Reno, Peter Slaug says: "Number 24 is extra good and so I anticipate that the Joe Hill edition will be the very best, greatest, most powerful special of an I. W. W. paper ever published."

This would be a great ambition but let all the members get busy on this special and it will be all of these things and also the most widely read.

PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allow one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.

This is issue No. 28.

Los Angeles can use a good street speaker. Must be a straight exponent of the union idea. Wild men, talking everything but industrial unionism, will not be tolerated.

We notice that Government bulletins say that a good quality of news paper can be made of banana trees. The big difficulty is that the circulation of the Industrial Worker is growing faster than banana trees.

The I. W. W. Press

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.
Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World.
Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

SOLIDARITY
English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)
Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York. N. Y.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)
Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year, 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)
Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletariat)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover Sta., Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)
Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"INDUSTRIAL WORKER"
(Jewish)
Printed every three months, 15 cents a year, address: Box 7, Station P., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"RABOCHAYA RECH"
(The Voice of Labor)
Russian. Weekly. 50 cents a year. Bundle rates 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

"A LUZ"
(Light)
Portuguese. Semi-Monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Bundles of 50 at 1 cent per copy. Address: 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass.

"ALLARM"
(Alarm)
Swedish Norwegian-Danish. 50 cents a year. Box 179 Minneapolis, Minn.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)
Polish. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 a year. 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION
"Direct Action" (English), Weekly. $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Australia.

DOLLAR NEEDED FROM EACH I. W. W.

Now that the Mesaba Range strike is over, it is well to consider what is necessary for the present and immediate future.

The conditions that caused the blind revolt of the iron miners still exist; and it is only a matter of time till the fight must be fought over again. But to succeed in the next effort, the miners mus devote themselves to a constant and earnest effort of education of themselves and their fellows. In this supreme effort of preparation to match the workers against rich mine owners, the I. W. W. must continue to do it's duty.

We must continue to keep organizers in this field to continue education and organization work. But this will be expensive, yet insufficient. We must colonize the mines with our members.

This is necessary and must be done; and we cal on all you, who are in a position to do this, to satrt immediately for the Mesaba Range, to go to work in the mines.

This strike was lost only because it lacked organization beforehand. For many of the strikers this was a first experience. We could hardly have expected to win against the formidable power of the Steel Trust, without previous preparation. These workers have now learned the necessity of organization, but they must have experienced help and co-operation.

We must also consider seriously the case of the four strikers, one woman, our two organizers, Joe Schmidt and Sam Scarlett and our friend Carlo Tresca who are in jail on a trumped up charge of murder.

None of them are guilty. But that will not stand in the way of the Steel Trust and its legal lackeys.

The trials will start the first week in December. We must make every effort to secure an aquital for all.

Able attorneys such as the Mayor of Hibbing, Victor L. Power, John A. Keyes, Arthur LeSeuer of the Peoples College and Judge Hilton have been retained for these cases. They will charge big fees. A campaign of publicity must be carried on, so that all the workers of the country may be aroused to win this struggle, in which not only the liberties of our fellow-workers and friends are involved, but the right of free speech and free assembly: yea, the right of organization is at stake.

Fellow workers! Will you do your duty in this great effort? We know you will try your best! We need funds and we are making our appeal to you direct. We want from every member of the I. W. W. one silver dollar. Will you give twenty-five thousand in all? We must raise that much clear!

There is another task that we must accomplish; every organized worker must be made acquainted with this struggle, and they must be aroused to participate in our common effort. In every center your local should take the initiative to organize defense committees representing all workers.

Elect committees of energetic and able fellow-workers to immediately appear before unions and progressive organizations in your locality—hold big rousing protest meetings, raise funds, pass resolutions; rain them on the governor of Minnesota and tell him in no uncertain tones of your attitude in this matter.

Confident you will do your duty, we are yours in the struggle.

JOS. J. ETTOR,
ELIZABETH G. FLYNN,
JAS. GILDAY.

WORK—NOT SLAVERY.

By EDWARD CARPENTER.

The time is coming when man will rise into command of materials. He will not work from fear, but from love—not from slavish compulsion, but from a real interest in the creation of his hands. Then at last, and after all these centuries, his work, his very life, will become an art—it will be an expression of himself; it will be a world of welcome to someone else. Everything that a man creates, be it only the simplest object for the use of himself or his neighbor, the installation of his house and garden, or the specialty which he applies to the community, will be touched by the spirit of beauty. It will be the free product of his own nature, of his own activity—the expression of that harmony within which alone makes true work possible. While men labor as they do today—without hope, without interest, without love, without expression, in sordidness and weariness and squalor of mind and body—the man of ugliness inevitably rests on everything that is produced.

"HUSH MONEY FROM DEVIL."

The location of hell is in the laboring man's home where the bare larder, the empty coal bin, the scanty wardrobe, the crude furniture, the fear of the rent collector, the lack of amusement and education are the ever present instruments of torture operating on men and women who have been victimized by our unjust social order.

Real preparedness in the United States must start with the elimination of hell—but of course most of the newspapers are not ready to admit it, because most of them are taking hush money from the devil himself.

—Indiana Forum.

Wm. Tyson says Los Angeles is so scabby that to be consistent with the rest of the territory a lot of the fruit there is scabby.

Right Bill! A lot of it is worse than that, especially canned fruit.

TRIALS OF HARVEST WORKERS AND SUGGESTIONS

I have been reading considerable about the Agricultural Workers Organization in the "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity. Some of the articles were written by fellow workers who had never worked in the harvest fields, and who did not fully know the hardships endured by the men who follow up this work.

Having been in the harvest fields for the past eighteen years, I will try to enumerate some of the hardships with which the "harvest stiff" is forced to contend.

The Liars of the Press.

One of the first of these is the daily capitalist press, which states that a certain number of men are wanted in a certain locality, and specifying wages the farmers have no intention of paying. Men in the big cities fall for this "bull." They quit their jobs in the mines, mills and factories and go to the harvest fields, with the intention of harvesting the "big money." Students in "our" universities are told that they can quickly make their tuition fees for the winter in 6 or 8 weeks in the harvest fields. They make a "stab" at it and help to keep down wages. The Y. M. C. A. tells its members about the glorious opportunities in the harvest fields; the preachers tell their pauperized congregations what fortunes they can make harvesting the golden grain. The railway owners and commercial clubs send thousands of workers into the harvest fields to keep down the wages.

In the East, employment offices, with the help of the Commercial Clubs, the M. & M. and the daily papers give out daily reports something like this: 100,000 men wanted to harvest the Kansas crops, wages from $3.00 to $6.00 a day; men scarce; crops must be harvested. By using these tactics they flood the harvest with men, and the wages go down. We also have the tennant farmers of the South, the stump farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and the home guards working in the harvest fields to contend with. There are also women who now work for $2.00 a day on threshing rigs, where previously migratory worker cooks got $5.00 for doing the same work. There is also the waggon tramp who works himself and his team as low as $5.00 a day, with our scale $4.00 for the man alone.

Some Suggestions.

This is the situation in the harvest fields. Now, let us see what should be done. Before 1915 the I. W. W. or any organization had not functioned, to any extent, in the harvest fields. Previous to that time the Kansas City Local had a few delegates and the Minneapolis Local had a few. A jealousy existed between these locals. The Kansas City Local was charging 50 cents initiation; and the Minneapolis Local was charging $1.00.

In the Spring of 1915 there was an agitation for an organization to represent the floater or migratory worker in the harvest fields. A conference was called for April 15th. Many of the old timers were behind in their dues and could not take part; others were detained in Sioux City, owing to the Free Speech Fight there, and there were few representatives of the various locals of the I. W. W. Instead of having delegates at the convention we should have had a conference of all the members of the different locals, elected our secretary, laid our plans and got in action. It seemed as tho we wanted something and did not know what. Well, anyway, we did fairly well, but not well enough. We revived the revolutionary movement to a certain extent, but now it is, I think, up to us to take further action.

We must organize on Industrial Union lines. Our secretary and committee are having too much power. Of course, the new members are many of them not aware of the fact, but it is there.

First:—At the General Convention of the I. W. W., the delegates representing Local 400 should put a motion that Local 400 with its several branch locals form a National Industrial Union of Agricultural Workers.

Second:—That all such locals in the N. I. U. get their due stamps from the office at Minneapolis, and that the branches, as recommended by the constitution, pay the new N. I. U. 15 cents for each stamp and the N. I. U. get due stamps from headquarters for 5 cents each. This will give the office at Minneapolis 10 cents from all dues with which to meet expenses.

Third:—That at our next conference we elect an Organization Committee of not less than seven members and seven alternatives, to fill the vacancies for any that may resign, etc., those who have the highest votes at the conference to fill places according to the ballots.

Fourth:—That the president of the organization committee shall work with the secretary in the office, sign all bills, and fill the place of the secretary in cases of emergency.

Fifth:—The President of the Organization Committee to sign all bills and important documents with the Secretary Treasurer, for the safety of the organization.

Sixth:—A committee to be elected to govern the powers of the Organization Committee and outline their duties.

Seventh:—That since the loggers re-organized on the Pacific Coast they take charge of the Northern lumberjacks and get a branch of their own in Duluth and other places, under the jurisdiction of the Forest and Lumber Workers.

Eight:—That all workers elected on the Organization Committee must be members of the I. W. W. in good standing for one year.

Ninth:—That the Secretary Treasurer shall be a member in good standing in the I. W. W. for three years, and for one year a member of the A. W. O.

Tenth:—If we form in branches, we should have a referendum as to what delegates are to represent us in the Spring meeting of the A. W. O.

Eleventh:—That in the harvest season, all credentials and supplies should be issued from headquarters, as we always have done, that we may all work together.

Fellow workers, these are only some suggestions. They are presented to invoke thought and discussion.

—Fred Wagner, Delegate 629, A. W. O.

HOSPITAL EDUCATION

Aberdeen, S. D.—All members who were imprisoned at Redfield, S. D., as a result of fight between them and the "yellow card" element were given 30 days each on charges of carrying "concealed weapons." They were taken before the district judge, and owing to good counsel being employed, were let off with light sentences, which was not to the liking of Redfield authorities who were bent on giving them the limit for revenge on the I. W. W.

Several proud and patriotic slaves, at Westport, S. D., who are very indignant at the I. W. W. for getting their wages raised and hours shortened, got pretty well filled up with "fire water" the other day and took a "foolish notion" to chase all I. W. Ws. out of that vicinity, but were a little too drunk to do much damage. One of them got excited and jumped through a plate glass window for which he had to pay, and another followed some members down the track and is in bed at present deeply pondering over his erring ways. This is the third or fourth lesson this same party has had from interfering with the I. W. W.

This is the only trouble reported for a long time as most of the hostile element have learned to look after their own business and thus keep out of trouble.

We have very near job control in the potato picking which is on now. Some members are doing well as the crops are pretty good and they are paying 4 to 5 cents per bushel with other satisfactory conditions to suit the worker.

Yours,

E. W. Latchem.

BALLARD SENTIMENT GROWING.

Ballard, Wash.—Sentiment is growing more and more for the one big union out here in this "Peon" settlement where the slaves are working under intolerable conditions.

The Shingleweavers know that there is no hope for them in the A. F. of L., as they have tried that outfit for years and got nowhere, so now they are coming into the only resultgetting union on the face of the globe. In Everett the weavers are quitting the "American Fakeration of Labor" and are taking out a red card in the I. W. W. They are getting tired of scabbing on themselves.

Here is a sample of craft solidarity, according to press reports, all transportation organizations are taking a vote to see if they go out in sympathy with the Longshoremen, who have been on strike for months, do you call that Solidarity? Why that is the dirtiest kind of scabbery, the boss don't need to import scabs to break an A. F. of L. strike, for the fake outfit always break their own strikes by scabbing on each other.

Lash Saturday night Fellow Worker Rowan spoke on A. F. L. Tactics, and this coming Saturday night he is going to speak on The Tactics of the I. W. W. and believe me, he can handle those subjects without gloves.

—Edward Grey.

The number of subscriptions coming in for the Industrial Worker have been steadily increasing. Get a sub. book and give them another boost. A boost for the Industria Worker is a boost for the I. W. W. and this works both ways.

SLAVES.

By RALPH KORNGOLD.

"You take my life when you take the means whereby I live!" wailed Shylock in the Merchant of Venice.

"You own my life when you own the means whereby I live!" cries the enlightened workingman.

They who control our living control our lives.

They who control our lives are our Masters—we are their slaves.

Aye, if the workingmen could but learn this simple lesson!

It is an altogether erroneous idea that slavery has been abolished.

Herbert Spencer defines slavery as a condition which allows one man to confiscate part of the product of another man's labor.

This is without doubt the essence of slavery. Chattel slaves were not, save in very exceptional cases, owned for the pleasure of owning them—they were owned in order that the part of their labor product over and above that necessary for their bare existance, might be confiscated.

The ownership of the slave was only incidental.—It was a means of an end, not the end itself.

When chattel slavery was abolished, only that particular form of slavery was abolished. The soul of slavery simply passed into another form—a more convenient and plastic form, better suited to the exigencies of modern society.

But as long as one man, or any set of men, confiscate any part of the product of other men's labor, slavery lives.

The modern working man, too, is stripped of everything he produces over and above that necessary for a bare existence.

What matters it to him, whether the process is called chattel slavery, or the wage system, or freedom of contract?—the result is in either case the same.

The modern working man is beginning to understand these things. He is beginning to understand that he is a slave, and he is looking about for means to end his servitude.

FAR LESS THAN ECONOMIC JUSTICE.

As an answer to those who say the demands of the railroad workers were exorbitant, we reprint the following, of course, realizing that any demand of less than the full product of their labor is not exorbitant, but is far less than what they should demand, and will demand, when they have the organized power.

The below is clipped from the Brotherhood Magazine:

"Consider the wage proposition. It would not be justice to use the monthly wage; the fair comparison of wages between different lines of industry is on the hourly basis. Railroad men work a greater number of hours than almost any other class of employes, and their work is one of the most hazardous. Here are some of the prevailing hourly wages received:

Locomotive engineers	48.5 cents
Bricklayers, plasterers, etc.	75 cents
Locomotive firemen	31 cents
Carpenters, painters etc.	70 cents
Freight conductors	40 cents
Laborers in tunnels, wells, etc.	57.5 cents
Freight brakemen	26.7 cents
Excavating laborers	40 cents"

ALL STICK TOGETHER.

"A party who picked up an I. W. W. bulletin or news letter, brought it into the Leader office the other day for inspection. It was a double sheet of letter paper printed in imitation typewriter type and issued from Minnesota headquarters though giving news principally from North Dakota and Montana. In it was informationof where labor was easiest to be had at from $3.50 to $4.00 a day. Continual mention of "labor control" in these localities must have had reference to the likelihood that members by numbers or recruiting could control wages and labor supply. Mention was made of hundred of new members joining their organization daily. Advice was given to keep away from two North Dakota towns where, evidently, I. W. W.'s were not wanted. Members jailed and not given good treatment were spoken of. News of the Minnesota Iron Range strike was given, the Oliver Iron Mining Co. referred to as "steel barons." Members were asked to give their preference of an October date for the annual council.

"The fact the I. W. W. organization is so well knit, it issues a sort of periodical, exacts dues and is gaining membership at the rate given is an eye-opener to us. We don't pretend to pass on the merits of the organization, but it instances a phase of American commercial—life, the inclination to band together. Capitalists, tradesmen, professional men, labor and farmers have all come to the inevitable conclusion that in union there is strength, as exemplified by the bundle of sticks. It is a trend of the times."

AT THE PEARLY GATE.

By CHARLES E. DRISCOLL.
(From Los Angeles Record.)

"Oh, St. Peter!" said a man
Whom I won't name—though I can—
"Let me through the portal please!
"I can't stand out here and freeze!"
Peter, so the story goes,
Lamped that man from head to toes,
And with quiet dignity
Quoth, "Well, neighbor, let me see!
You are on my record book
As a hypocrite and crook.
My assistant understands
You employed a thousand hands;
Mostly girls, the records state.
That whenever one was late
You would dock her paltry pay;
That you nearly gave away
Quite a fortune to the poor.
Just to make your fame secure;
That you squeezed your charities
From your sweating employes.
How about it, Mr. Man?
Answer truly, if you can!"
Some say Peter muttered "Damn!"
As he gave the gate a slam!

ENTERTAINMENT FOR BENEFIT OF PRISONERS

On October 6th at 8 p. m., there will be a big entertainment and ball given by Local 85, Branch 2, for the benefit of the prisoners of war incarcerated in Duluth for their activities for the cause of labor. The affair will be held in the Workers' Institute, 920 Ashland Boulevard. The admission will be 15 cents.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR LOW WAGES

With all the noise made about the shortage of loggers and mill men in the Puget Sound territory, it is interesting to note that the wages have remained practically where they were last Spring. In a few places where the men have refused to work for low wages, the workers have been raised a few cents.

Wages taken from the Employment Board in the City of Seattle are as follows:

Head fallers, $3.50 to $3.75; second fallers, $3.25 to $3.50; rigging slingers, $3.25 to $3.50; choker men, $3.00 to $3.50; wood buckers, $2.75 to $3.00; dinkey firemen, $2.75 to $3.00; signal men, $2.75; snipers and knotters, $3.00; and railway graders and track men $2.75 to $3.00.

These wages are for days varying from 10½ to 11½ hours, and with a deduction of $5.50 to $6.00 a week for board and $1.00 a month hospital fees.

In some of the high lead camps the wages are somewhat higher than this scale, as men who have been in the woods for any length of time do not wish to work in these camps owing to the greater danger they must run of being killed or injured.

Now these wages can be raised and the hours lowered, as well as the general conditions bettered. The loggers and saw-mill men could just as well as not have an eight hour day, now, if they had been organized this spring; if instead of quitting one at a time, as they have been doing all summer, they had quit for a few days in all camps after presenting their demands for better conditions. All that is needed is united action. In all probability, the lumber industry will run full blast this winter and next summer.

If all class conscious workers will do their share and get into the camps and mills we can build up in the lumber industry of the Pacific Coast, an organization that can win the eight-hour day for all the Workers in that industry.

—Earl Osborne.

MADE BY WORKERS, FOR PARASITES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—I am at present working for the Crex Carpet Cos,' contractor John H. Simmons. This company makes grass carpets, rugs, and furniture from wire grass, grown in "boggy" lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin, where they have under cultivation more than 50,000 acres and it is capitalized at $10,000,000. The name Crex, being taken from the Latin, meaning wiregrass.

The head office is at 212 Fifth Ave., New York with factories at St. Paul, Minn, and Glendale, L. I., N. Y.

There are several camps near the Wyoming and Forest Lake Stations on the Northern Pacific in Minnesota, but all harvesting has been done by contractors for the last three years.

The horses wear bog shoes and the workers wear anything. It is easy for a worker to get his feet wet, and the horses often sink in the bog and the teamsters have a hard job getting them on their feet again. The board here is good, but the facilities for boiling up or taking a bath are poor, very poor indeed and the wages are also very poor being $1.50 a day and board. There are no Crex carpets on the floor of the bunkhouses and the fancy Crex furniture is likewise absent, but the slaves will be glad to know that the nice rugs, large and commodious chairs and furnishings of the "Solarium" at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, are the products of the Crex Carpet Co. After the grass is cut, the gleaners tie it up much the same as the usual binders, but the gleaners in this case are not human gleaners like those we have seen on the walls of art institutes, but machines drawn by two horses. We need the assistance of the I. W. W. to boost wages and procure more sanitary accommodations.

—William Wallace.

A PAID PROSTITUTE.

"The case of the I. W. W. organizers are being tried every day in the Duluth News Tribune, and the paper calls these men murderers. Gentlemen, if it were not for the agitation of the Duluth News Tribune there would not have been the bloodshed there was on the range and wherever there has been a man killed, he has been killed by the mining company guards and not by the strikers. The addresses of the I. W. W. organizers have not been one-tenth as radical as the press of the range and the Duluth News Tribune."

—Mayor Boylan of Virginia, Minn.

* * *

"The Duluth News Tribune has been trying the men of the I. W. W. accused as murderers almost daily in its columns and asking the people of the state to do their duty. The Constitution of the United States declares that every man is innocent until he is proven guilty.

—Mayor Powers of Hibbing, Minn.

The arrest, imprisonment, indicting and trial of the Industrial Workers of the World leaders will cost the county of Saint Louis upward of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and we predict that there will not be a single conviction. Another instance of corporation control that is a burden to the people.

—"Mesaba Ore."

Education is the greatest power in the fight for the emancipation of the workers. Education leads to and must follow organization. Use the Industrial Worker as a means for getting new members. Subscribe!